





## In Signing 'Friendship' Pact

Romania, Russia Disagree  
On Meaning of New Treaty

BUCHAREST, July 7 (UPI)—Romania and Russia finally signed their long-delayed "friendship treaty" today, but both sides disagreed on what the pact said.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said the Russians promised to come to Russia's aid if it is attacked "by any state or group of states." This clause, which is almost identical to one in the recent Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty, would obligate Romania, in principle, to fight for Russia in any war with China.

Romanian sources, both official and unofficial, have been denying for weeks that the treaty contained

ed any such "Czech clause." They continued to deny it tonight and said any mutual defense was limited to Europe.

Tass published excerpts from the treaty. Romanian officials said the Russians had violated an agreement to delay publication and said the full text would put the "Czech clause" in another light.

## Romanians Stunned

The Romanian officials had said Russia had given Romania grudging permission to continue its independent foreign policy. They appeared stunned tonight by the Tass excerpts, which appeared to tie Romania more firmly into the Soviet bloc and which implied that the Russians had forced a last-minute change in the treaty.

Another clause cited by Tass said both nations promised "to undeviatingly observe obligations envisaged in the Warsaw Pact." Romania has been refusing to allow Warsaw Pact maneuvers here.

The treaty was signed by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Romanian Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer. At a public meeting after the signing, Mr. Maurer confirmed it was only a treaty between governments—not Communist parties—and made much of an announcement that Romania's insistence on "independence and sovereignty" led all the articles.

Mr. Maurer said the first article called for Soviet-Romanian collaboration "on the basis of . . . mutual advantage, sovereignty, independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations."

This familiar Romanian slogan is used here to denote Romania's independence from Russian rule. Its direct opposite is the "Brezhnev Doctrine" of restricted sovereignty—written into Russia's friendship treaty with Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Maurer and Mr. Kosygin also confirmed that the treaty called for economic and cultural ties between the two nations and mutual struggles against "imperialism." Like most things in the pact, the nature of "imperialism" is open to interpretation, Romanian sources said.

## New Society?

"Nothing and no one can prevent our people from building a new society on Romanian soil," Mr. Maurer said, as the 4,000 Romanians in the New Palace Hall cheered.

Soviet Communist party general secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev was to have come here to sign the treaty, but canceled out at the last minute.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined Bucharest's belief that Mr. Brezhnev's absence was a snub by refusing to greet Mr. Kosygin at the airport yesterday and by staying away from the meeting today, although it was officially billed as a party-state affair.

But Mr. Ceausescu did give a luncheon—coolly described by Romanian officials as "informal"—for Mr. Kosygin before the signing.

Mr. Kosygin said the treaty took note of "changes" in the world since the last Soviet-Romanian treaty was signed in 1948. This was believed to be a reference to the dropping of the 1948 treaty's attacks on Germany. Both nations have "correct" relations with West Germany now.

The 1948 treaty expired two years ago, but the new treaty has remained unsigned because of Soviet anger over Mr. Ceausescu's independent stance in foreign and economic policy.

Belfast Visit  
By Irish Aide  
Jolts BritainSecret Trip Provokes  
Rebuke in Parliament

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every Irishman claims the right to move anywhere at any time within the borders of his own country.

Britain's objective at this point is just to keep things as cool as possible in Ulster. Thus Sir Alec rejected provocative language from conservative Ulstermen today, as well as reprimanding Mr. Hillery.

When a member on his own back benches spoke of "handing the Ulster people into the hands of the traditional enemies," Sir Alec said: "I hope we need not resort to traditional enemies and language of this sort. It does nothing but inflame the situation."

The home secretary, Reginald Maudling, appealed to the Orange Order today not to hold its traditional series of Protestant parades on Monday. The parades were regarded as the most critical point for order in the province.

But a delegation from the order turned Mr. Maudling down. They said in a statement:

"The home secretary formally appealed to leaders of the Orange Order to abandon the parade. He said it would avoid possible bloodshed and be an act of humanity and magnanimity. The Orange leaders told the home secretary that they felt unable to agree to this."

## Ulster Leader Protest

BELFAST, July 7 (UPI)—Northern Ireland Prime Minister James Chichester-Clark yesterday strongly criticized Mr. Hillery's visit.

"I cannot regard such a visit as helpful and I deplore it," he said in a statement last night.

"I am astounded that the foreign minister of any state should show such lack of courtesy as to visit Northern Ireland without reference to me or the Northern Ireland government—the more so in view of the very serious situation," Mr. Chichester-Clark said.

There were no reports of further violence in Belfast today. Meanwhile, military authorities said that three persons were killed in last weekend's violence instead of five as was reported earlier.

## Tours Catholic Area

DUBLIN, July 7 (UPI)—At a press conference today, Mr. Hillery said that he had made his unannounced visit to Northern Ireland at the request of Premier Jack Lynch "to relax tension."

"Mr. Lynch wanted me to meet these people and see what exactly had happened . . . The Ulster government was not informed," Mr. Hillery said. He said that he spent 90 minutes touring by car the Roman Catholic Lower Falls Road area where three persons died in weekend violence.

## Official Rebuke

LONDON, July 7 (UPI)—The Foreign Office summoned Irish Ambassador Donal O'Sullivan today and delivered a rebuke to his visit to Belfast. A Foreign Office spokesman said that an official, whom he did not identify, saw the ambassador for 30 minutes.

London Army Offices  
Hit by Incendiaries

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters)—Incendiary bombs were hurled at two army buildings in London today, the second night of such attacks in a week. There were no injuries.

Press reports linked the bombings with Irish extremists protesting against the situation in Northern Ireland, where British troops have been accused of looting homes during a search for arms.



PAISLEY PROTESTS—The Rev. Ian Paisley leads a demonstration against the holding of a Roman Catholic mass at Canterbury (Anglican) Cathedral yesterday.

Catholic Mass at Canterbury  
Target of Protestant Protest

CANTERBURY, England, July 7 (Reuters)—A man rushed to the altar, tossed a silver chalice into the air and shouted "betrayal" as 13,000 Roman Catholics celebrated mass in the grounds of Canterbury Cathedral today for the first time since the Reformation.

Police arrested two persons as Protestants demonstrated against the pontifical mass being celebrated on the grounds of the Anglican Church's leading shrine.

The militant Irish Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, led a noisy demonstration outside the cathedral.

During a march through this ancient cathedral town, an egg was thrown at Mr. Paisley and a paper ball hit him on the head.

The Protestant demonstrators chanted slogans against Roman

Catholicism at the cathedral entrance and Mr. Paisley, waving a banner reading "Jesus Saves, Rome Enslaves," shouted at nuns leading parades of schoolchildren: "Don't let your children go to hell."

Heavy police reinforcements were on duty as thousands of Roman Catholics flocked to Canterbury for the mass.

Mr. Paisley, who was elected to the British Parliament in last month's election, said: "We have held our protest in an orderly manner."

He added: "I am simply carrying out my parliamentary duties here."

The mass is one of the three eucharistic services being held at Canterbury to mark the murder of St. Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1170.

House Aide Quits, Charges  
Cover-Up on Saigon Prisons

(Continued from Page 1)

He said he would do nothing to harm or hurt the chances of a quick release for the U.S. prisoners.

But North Vietnam has repeatedly said that before we complain about the POWs there, we should investigate the prisoners in South Vietnam," he said.

"They know of these things. Now that we know, how in the name of justice and humanity can we refrain from raising our voices in protest?"

Mr. Earkin charged that the committee only made superficial contacts in South Vietnam and did not carry out a thorough investigation of all aspects of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia as it was supposed to.

He accused Rep. Montgomery of making misleading statements and said that the committee had been misled around by the nose in South Vietnam.

In his report, the committee said the Cambodian operation had been a military success and suggested that it may have paved the way for an American-supported regional defense program.

U.S. 'Aware' of Cages  
SAIGON, July 7 (WP)—An

American spokesman said tonight that U.S. officials had been aware of "higher cages" at the prison on Con Son Island, and had "discussed this with Vietnamese officials." But the spokesman also went to extraordinary lengths to dissociate the U.S. mission in South Vietnam from the operation of the Vietnamese prison system.

In a press conference, Roy W. Johnson of the embassy information staff read a statement which said: "The United States mission in Saigon has been shocked by the reports of shocking conditions in the corrections program here in Vietnam. Our advisory effort and assistance are designed to help the Vietnamese government to the extent possible."

"Of course," the statement concluded, "the control of this [penal] system rests with the Ministry of Interior of the Vietnamese government."

In response to a question, Mr. Johnson said that "I am denying [American] responsibility for tiger cages."

He added that Mr. Walton, as chief American public safety adviser here, and his staff have "urged strongly that a detailed investigation be made and any needed corrections be made" at Con Son.

Saigon Plans  
A 'Selective'  
DevaluationPiaster to Be Cheaper  
For Exporters, Travel

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, July 7 (UPI)—The South Vietnamese government will establish a two-tier foreign-exchange system this summer that will permit a selective devaluation of the piaster, Economics Minister Pham Kim Ngoc said today.

Once enabling legislation is passed, Mr. Ngoc said in an interview, the government will decree a "free market" for piasters used in export transactions in certain import deals in currency exchanges by foreigners in South Vietnam and for foreign travel expenses by Vietnamese.

At the same time, Mr. Ngoc added, the current official rate of 12 piasters to the U.S. dollar will be retained to govern the importation of certain essential commodities and for government transactions.

The "free market" rate will not be entirely free, according to Mr. Ngoc's explanation. It will be set by the government at a level "much higher than the official rate," he said, and reviewed periodically in the light of the international exchange rate and current economic conditions.

## Rate a Secret

The economics minister refused to disclose the rate at which the devalued piaster will be set, but he implied broadly that it will be in the vicinity of 250 piasters to the dollar.

Saigon's flourishing black market is currently offering about 400 to the dollar.

"It will be a free market that is orderly," Mr. Ngoc said. "I don't want it to be speculative. The plan will go into effect as soon as the government's economic program law" passes the South Vietnamese Senate, Mr. Ngoc said.

"The law will grant President Nguyen Van Thieu the power to institute economic reforms by decree for five months."

## To Encourage Exports

The purpose of the two-tier exchange system, Mr. Ngoc said, is to curb inflation by encouraging exports and promoting domestic production. By selling at the higher rate, an exporter will earn more piasters for his goods, Mr. Ngoc explained, and this in turn will stimulate the manufacture of exportable items. This increase in national productivity, Mr. Ngoc added, will narrow the inflationary gap between Saigon's enormous war outlays and the country's ability to earn the money it needs to pay for living in Vietnam, such as U.S. soldiers' and civilian pacification workers, will be allowed to buy piasters at the higher rate as well, Mr. Ngoc said.

However, he still will not be permitted to hold U.S. dollars and will be allowed to buy them at the higher rate only to meet expenses for travel outside the country, he added.

The program will not allow capital flight, the minister said. "People will not hold their piasters in Swiss banks."

The South Vietnamese government has been under heavy pressure—notably from the U.S. Congress—to devalue the piaster in order to reduce inflation and squeeze out the black market.

## Warmest Day for London

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters)—Southern England enjoyed its warmest day for two years today, with the temperature reaching 80 in London in the afternoon.

That is behind the talk by Mr. Rogers and President Nixon of a new peace initiative. It also is behind the appointment of Mr. Bruce to the Paris talks (although that appointment was believed also to be a public relations move to still domestic American criticism that the government was alighting the Paris talks in favor of a military solution to the Vietnam war).

Nevertheless, the new emphasis on the peace talks is clearly an effort to hold the reins on the North Vietnamese for the lack of progress at the Paris conference.

There has been no signal from Hanoi of any new interest in negotiations following the Cambodian incursions, U.S. officials said here.

[Anti-war demonstrators staged protest rallies near Tokyo Airport today when Mr. Rogers arrived for his visit, Reuters reported.]

[Three people were arrested in Seattle with riot police as several hundred to march on the airport. Approach roads were sealed off and public galleries at the airport were closed after police had been warned extremists were planning raids to halt the visit.]

[Police said 1,700 people took part in demonstrations today.]

[The secretary of state arrived from Saigon for talks with Japanese government leaders tomorrow and a meeting of American ambassadors from Asia and the Pacific on Thursday, Reuters said.]

Secretary Rogers, after his Tokyo visit, will continue on to Europe where he will meet with Ambassador Bruce, U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker is scheduled to leave Saigon tomorrow to join Mr. Rogers and other U.S. Asian ambassadors for a discussion of regional problems. It is believed here Mr. Bunker may continue on to London with Mr. Rogers for discussions with Mr. Bruce.

All of these moves apparently

Reds Form 'People's Front'  
In the 3 Indochina Countries

SAIGON, July 7 (AP)—The Communists proclaimed a unified "People's Front" today in the three countries of Indochina even as they pulled back troops from key forward spots in two of the countries.

North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces were reported continuing to withdraw from advanced areas in northeastern Laos, while other Communist commanded soldiers evacuated at least part of the Communist sprawling ruins of Angkor, in Cambodia.

The Pullback in northeastern Laos shaped up as more of a seasonal troop movement than a change in strategy. Communist units usually retire from forward areas to rear bases during the rainy season in Laos, currently hit by monsoon storms.

In Cambodia, authoritative sources said Communist units evacuated sections of Angkor but could not confirm if they had pulled entirely out of the 50-square-mile area of the fabled ruins of the ancient Cambodian capital.

No Damage to Angkor  
Authorities said, however, that they had received word there had been no damage to the ruins in a month of fighting in the area. 150 miles northwest of Phnom Penh.

In both Cambodia and Laos fighting lapsed into a general lull, and in neighboring South Vietnam only small-scale clashes were reported.

The announcement that anti-U.S. forces in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia had united into a "People's Front" was made in a communiqué of the Viet Cong Liberation Army, broadcast by Hanoi radio.

"The struggle of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries has entered a new situation," the communiqué said.

"Because the U.S. imperialists have widened the aggressive war to the whole of Indochina, the three Indochinese countries unite."

SAIGON, July 7 (Reuters)—More than 60 North Vietnamese fishermen left for home aboard a South Vietnamese vessel.

The 62 prisoners, all dead, and the fishermen will leave vessel Vung Tau half a mile from the Demilitarized Zone of Vietnam and six miles from the result of an agreement between the governments of North and South Vietnam.

They will be picked up by motor boats carrying Red Cambodians.

The release, expected to be completed on Saturday, could be a lead to the freeing of U.S. prisoners by the South. Maj. Gen. Tran Van Trung, head of the Vietnam's Political Warfare Department, said at a press ceremony for the prisoners.

SAIGON, July 7 (UPI)—U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers left Saigon by plane today, trailing rumors that he was heading for Paris next month by Washington's new envoy, David K.E. Bruce.

There was nothing in reports here of his talks with leaders of other nations which have troops adding the Saigon government to confirm such rumors, however.

The secretary, in his three-day stay in South Vietnam for the meeting, did survey the possibility of new peace offensives. In particular, he talked with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu privately at some length on the subject. But U.S. officials said the two had agreed only on the desirability of exploring whether any new initiatives were possible.

The Nixon administration, with U.S. troops out of Cambodia, apparently believes the North Vietnamese were hurt sufficiently by that operation and by continuing operations in Cambodia of the South Vietnamese Army to make a political settlement more attractive.

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Saigon Pledge  
On the allied side, South Vietnam renewed its promise to the Cambodians. South Vietnamese Gen. Van Thieu said in Bangkok that South Vietnamese troops will maintain in Cambodia as long as Communist forces occupied that country.

U.S. Army Secretary Chester Resor meanwhile disclosed moves by Communist forces in Cambodia to re-establish a system to fight the war in Vietnam.

Mr. Resor told newsmen that the "enemy's" moves within Cambodia indicate it is attempting to secure new lines of communications to the west of the former border sanctuary from which American troops completed their withdrawal only a week.

Prisoners Freed  
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Vatican Note  
To Portugal  
Ends Dispute

LISBON, July 7 (UPI)—Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano announced tonight that relations with the Vatican had been restored "to their usual cordiality."

Mr. Caetano spoke on radio and television after receiving a note from the Vatican Secretariat of State explaining that Pope Paul's audience last week with three anti-Portuguese African guerrilla leaders had no political significance.

Mr. Caetano said that Portugal was "profoundly shocked" by the news that the pope had received the three African guerrilla leaders. He described the meeting as being "on the brink of scandal."

Portuguese officials said that Mr. Caetano had prepared an eight-page broadcast protesting the papal audience but that the receipt of the Vatican note explaining the terms on which Pope Paul had received the guerrilla leaders had led the premier to scrap his prepared broadcast. He wrote a new speech, which he read in a ten-minute broadcast.

Mr. Caetano said that "the explanation from the Holy See was a bit late." But, he concluded, "everything is now cleared up. The relations with the Holy See can now go back to their usual cordiality."

Russians Charge  
Discrimination at  
Youth Assembly

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—The Soviet Union demanded today the cancellation of invitations to delegations from South Vietnam, South Korea and Nationalist China to the World Youth Assembly.

At a formal news conference the Russians raised vaguely worded charges of discrimination in the dispatch of invitations to youth groups in North Korea, North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam.

They did not seem so concerned over Communist China, which has ignored the invitation, thus far. North Korea and North Vietnam sent definite rejections. The NLF relayed word it could not make the trip under existing circumstances.

Genady I. Yanayev, chairman of the Committee of Youth Organizations in the Soviet Union, said the demand for cancellation of the invitations would be raised at the opening public session of the assembly on Thursday.

Lutheran Numbers  
Decline Slightly

GENEVA, July 7 (Reuters)—Lutheranism, the third largest grouping of Christians after the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches, suffered a small drop in world membership last year, but was still more than 75 million strong, the Lutheran World Federation said here yesterday.

The federation said that membership of Lutheran churches had risen nearly 270,000 during the year but this was offset by a 300,000 fall in membership of union churches, mainly in East Germany and West Germany.

Union churches are Lutheran with some reformed congregations.

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## Objector's Sincerity Stressed

## U.S. Draft Director Issues Guidelines for Local Boards

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT).—Curtis W. Tarr, the director of Selective Service, told local draft boards yesterday that the primary criterion for a conscientious objector was whether his beliefs were sincere and deeply held and not whether they were comprehensive to board members.

At the same time, the draft director released a study showing that more than 8 percent of the men called for induction into the military during two months this spring failed to report on time. But Mr. Tarr said that fewer than

## Hickel Becomes A Crow Indian

PRETTY EAGLE, Mont., July 7 (AP).—Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel was inducted into the Crow Indian tribe Sunday in a solemn ritual atop a high ridge in this remote southwestern Montana area. He praised Indian leaders, saying: "You have learned to live with nature without abusing her."

Mr. Hickel, honored by the Crows for his efforts to improve the environment, was given the title "Pipe Carrier" a ritualistic position responsible for the tribe's well-being.

From a small speaker's stand on a mound 1200 feet above Yellowstone Dam, Mr. Hickel told the Indian audience: "The white man from time immemorial has had his war on nature. Wouldn't it be great if the world could sit down with the peace pipe?"

## Hearings Set On Student Unrest in U.S.

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT).—The President's new commission on campus unrest, despite urgent time pressure, will conduct public hearings, probably starting within two weeks.

The first witnesses are expected to be student representatives and leading law enforcement officials. President Nixon appointed the nine-member body last month, after four students were killed during disorders at Kent State University in Ohio and two were killed at Jackson State College in Mississippi.

The prospect of open hearings is regarded with some surprise here. Observers familiar with past commissions have doubted that the new panel could afford the time required for such hearings, usually slower and more ponderous than closed sessions.

The deadline for the commission's report on the causes and possible solutions to college disorders is Oct. 1, less than 90 days away.

"We have to work urgently," says V. Matthew Byrne, the executive director of the commission. "The troops are out of school, but the crisis is not over. It's going to be there again in the fall."

Mr. Byrne is trying to recruit a staff of experienced attorneys and investigators to conduct field studies at Kent State and Jackson State, and to engage in research into causes of other campus disorders.

Ahmed at Nixon

The most important audience for the report in the view of commission chairman William Sarantyn, former Pennsylvania governor, is not students, but the administration.

"My hope," he said in an interview, "is to help provide a deeper understanding of what this spring was all about to the administration."

"Commissions always address their reports to the world. But we've been given an opportunity to address ourselves to the President of the United States concerning a national crisis."

Critics have questioned the need for the commission, and have said that if the President wants facts, those are available in extensive federal investigative reports, and if he wants causes, those are described in numerous previous public and private commission studies.



ASBURY PARK, N.J.—Firemen aid an injured colleague who was hit by a bottle thrown from roof while the firemen were putting out fires set during rioting Monday.

## Police, Firemen Battle Crowds As Fires Rage in N.J. Ghetto

ASBURY PARK, N.J., July 7 (UPI).—A force of 400 police and firemen battled stone-throwing crowds last night in an attempt to put out fires set by arsonists and looters in the predominantly black west side of town.

Witnesses reported at least 45 people were injured and 200 arrested last night. Damage to shops, businesses, cars and homes was estimated today at \$1 million.

Today police fired shots over the heads of several hundred black youths roaming through the business district, the Associated Press reported. One Negro man was injured as racial trouble erupted for the third straight day.

A county-wide alert for firemen was put out earlier yesterday when fires destroyed a major department store, damaged two churches, a school and other buildings.

Five trucks attempting to get into the area to put out the blazes were turned back by a crowd of 300 persons throwing bricks, stones and bottles.

The looting and firebombing began yesterday afternoon following a weekend of disorders on the west side of this community of 20,000.

Some blamed the trouble on touring British rock singer Jethro Tull, but James Jones, local NAACP chairman, said the area was ripe for trouble because of a lack of jobs and a lack of housing.

Black leaders who toured the troubled area during the night said disorders were the result of accumulated grievances about the deterioration of the neighborhood.

Houses Called 'Horels'

The Rev. Vernon R. Matthews, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, blamed city officials for their indifference to the west side. "Asbury Park is only interested in its ocean-front boardwalk," he said, "because it is the city's main source of revenue."

A state civil rights official said "housing in the west side is among the worst I've ever seen. They can't even move from one hovel to another."

## Berkeley Arsenal Acquire A Newly Archaic Look

BERKELEY, Calif., July 7 (UPI).—A primitive, arms race is under way here with police and university radicals apparently spurning sophisticated weaponry in their continuing war.

Appearance in combat of a giant stone-throwing catapult and a wood-firing gun has lent more gentlemanly air to the conflict between two old antagonists.

Now there is local speculation that the student-establishment battle could logically end with the reintroduction of spears and bows and arrows.

The latest weapon to be unveiled by the police department is a gun that fires one-inch-wide wooden blocks to repel demonstrators.

It was first used here during disorders over the weekend—a matter of months after militant students gained a strategic advantage by installing their home made siege catapult in the campus arsenal.

Half a dozen volleys of the police gun—each pull of the trigger sending out five wooden blocks—marked its debut in the United States.

"The wood blocks can raise a pretty good welt on a person's leg," Police Lt. J. R. Crooke said of the new gun. "But they don't kill."

Berkeley police bought the gun after learning that the police in Hong Kong used it to great effect in controlling rioters in the British colony.

"Our officers fire it into the street so that the wood projectiles bounce, hurt and scatter," Lt. Crooke said.

The police spokesman rejected the theory of a trend toward gentler weaponry in the city.

"The student catapult was very definitely not a de-escalation," he said. "It could have been very deadly had it operated properly."

The catapult, firing missiles up to 100 yards, brought an anti-



MINI-WEAPON—Police in Berkeley, Calif., unveiled a new weapon when they broke up an anti-Honolulu America rally. It's a "gun" that fires wooden pellets which "sting like the dickens" but don't penetrate the skin.

The gun, a metal cylinder about 1 1/2 ins. in diameter, holds five pellets

clutched to otherwise routine 20th-century anti-war demonstrations last spring on the University of California campus.

Six students are required to man it—three to hold it in place, two stretch back its six-foot lengths of elastic and another to load rocks into its leather pouch.

The weapons innovations in Berkeley are seen as reflecting a general desire to avoid a repetition of last year's "people's park" episode when a youth was killed by police gunfire during demonstrations over a contested plot of land.

"We have long sought, from our more scientifically inclined people, a non-lethal weapon," Lt. Crooke said. "The search has not necessarily ended with the wood gun," he added.

## Nixon Creates Cool-Off Unit In Rail Strike

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—President Nixon signed an order today creating an emergency board to consider a dispute between the nation's major railroads and the United Transportation Union.

A federal judge meanwhile ordered the union to stop striking three railroads until a court hearing can be held on a decision made on the carriers' move for an injunction.

In issuing a temporary restraining order sought by the carriers, U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker set a hearing for Thursday on the railroads' request for a preliminary injunction.

The strike, stemming from a 12-year-old dispute over restoring firemen's jobs, came today against three lines, idling trains in at least 16 states, stranding some passengers and hampering freight traffic.

The industry earlier had threatened a nationwide lockout if the union continued its strike against the three lines.

Mr. Nixon's order provides for a 30-day cooling-off period during which the emergency board will conduct hearings and prepare recommendations for settling the 12-year-old dispute.

Another 30-day period will follow during which labor and management must refrain from strikes or lockouts while considering the board's recommendations.

Mr. Nixon appointed Fred M. Livingston as chairman of the emergency board. Mr. Livingston had worked as a mediator on the railroad case for two months.

The order is aimed specifically at the three struck railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Louisville & Nashville, and the Southern Pacific.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the order affects other railroads represented by the National Railway Labor Conference as well.

No Selective Strikes

The judge's restraining order bars the union members and any sympathizers from selective strikes against less than all the carriers involved in the dispute until the hearing can be held and a decision reached on the railroads' bid for the injunction.

In all about 135 carriers are involved.

The issue centers on the legality of strikes against individual railroads that are part of a multiple bargaining unit. Once the effort to reach an agreement with all the railroads fails.

Judge Parker said that although he was issuing the temporary restraining order it should not be taken as an indication that the railroads will be assured of success in their bid for a preliminary injunction.

## Senate Rejects Space-Funds Cut

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI).—The Senate today rejected another attempt to cut the U.S. space budget and left the appropriation at \$3.3 billion.

Liberal Democrats attempted to cut the program for 1970-1971 by \$122 million, back to the level authorized by the House, but were defeated by 38 votes to 25.

Yesterday an attempt to knock out \$110 million for research on a space shuttle, which would ferry astronauts to and from an orbiting laboratory, was blocked by a 32-28 vote.

## Quake Felt in Spoleto

SPOLETO, Italy, July 7 (AP).—An undulating earth shock today rippled through this Umbrian hill town where the annual Spoleto Festival of Music and Drama is underway. No damage was reported, but many residents ran from their homes in fear.

## Nixon Backs SALT, Vienna Sources Say

Aides Refute Fulbright Charge, Cite Progress

VIENNA, July 7 (UPI).—The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are moving forward with the full support of President Richard M. Nixon, conference sources said today.

This statement refutes a recent charge of Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., that nothing is being achieved at the SALT talks in Vienna. He made the charge recently in a television interview.

This also refuted another Fulbright criticism that President Nixon is showing no interest in the SALT talks.

The sources said "We have had President Nixon's full support to reach a comprehensive arms agreement with the Russians here."

There are indications that the United States, if unable to reach such a comprehensive agreement, would settle for a more narrow agreement in hopes this would lead to more understanding.

Sen. Fulbright also claimed in the television interview that the United States has refused to agree to a Soviet proposal that would halt the installation of anti-ballistic defensive missiles.

Conference sources said a point where there has been any breakdown of a proposal by either side has not yet been reached. No proposal has yet been made, the source added.

Today's 22d working session of the U.S. and Soviet negotiators since the talks opened here April 16 lasted 50 minutes. Afterward, the members of the delegation met for 40 minutes over drinks in the lounge of the American Embassy in Vienna.

When SALT opened, it was expected a break would come late in June before the talks reopen in Helsinki next fall.

Political observers believed the talks will now run through the entire month.

## Boiardo Trial Adjourned After Heart Attack

TRENTON, N.J., July 7 (UPI).—The trial of reputed Mafia leader Anthony (Tony Boy) Boiardo, who suffered a heart attack Sunday night, was severed from the extortion trial of former Newark Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio yesterday.

Federal Judge George Barlow adjourned the case against Boiardo, one of the six defendants, after a court-appointed doctor examined him and said he must remain in the hospital for several months.

The prosecution suddenly severed its case against the other defendants yesterday and today the defense moved for acquittal on the ground that the government had not proven its case.

Boiardo, 54, was rushed from his Somerset County Jail cell to a hospital when he complained of shortness of breath and chest pains.

Judge Barlow said that Boiardo would stand trial at a later date. He is a co-defendant charged with extorting \$253,000 from Constrad, Inc., an engineering consulting firm that was under contract to the city of Newark.

Heavy Rain in Romania

BUCHAREST, July 7 (Reuters).—Heavy rain in the past two days has renewed the danger of floods in Romania, where 200 people died when the swollen Danube and its many tributaries engulfed wide areas of towns and farmland in May.

## AEC Denies It Tried to Gag Physicists on Radiation Safety

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—The Atomic Energy Commission today denied published charges quoting two of its scientists as saying they have been persecuted by the commission for having publicly criticized AEC radiation safety policies.

The AEC said it had never tried to muzzle the pair.

At the same time, the AEC announced that by June 30, 1971, about 4,000 positions will have been eliminated from various commission laboratories—including the one where the two physicists work—but only because of "substantial budget cuts."

The two scientists involved in the controversy are physicists John W. Gofman and Arthur E. Tamplin, both of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, Calif., a key nuclear weapons facility operated for the AEC by the University of California.

During the past year, the two have delivered several technical papers—and given testimony before a congressional subcommittee—sharply criticizing the allowable radiation dosage limits set for nuclear power plants and other fields of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

They warned of possible disastrous consequences to the public unless the standards are drastically tightened.

In a published report last Sunday, the two were quoted as saying their research staffs at Livermore had been reduced. Dr. Tamplin said his original staff of 12 had been reduced to one research assistant and no secretary. Dr. Gofman said he had lost two men from his 12-member staff.

Both were quoted as saying the AEC's statement apparently was in answer both to news stories quoting the Livermore pair and to a letter made public over the weekend from consumer rights crusader Ralph Nader to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine.

Mr. Nader asked Sen. Muskie to investigate reports of alleged persecution of the two physicists by the AEC.

New \$20 Note

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—The Bank of England is issuing a new £20 (\$48) note tomorrow which will feature a new portrait of Queen Elizabeth II on the front and the face of William Shakespeare on the back.

## Audie Murphy To Stand Trial

BURBANK, Calif., July 7 (AP).—War hero and film actor Audie Murphy was ordered yesterday to stand trial on charges of assaulting a Burbank dog trainer on May 18.

At a preliminary hearing, America's most-decorated hero of World War II was bound over for trial in Los Angeles on July 20.

Mr. Murphy, 45, was arrested on a complaint by David Gofstein, 51, who said that Mr. Murphy beat and kicked him in a dispute over training a dog belonging to a woman friend of the actor. Mr. Gofstein also claimed that Mr. Murphy, accompanied by an unidentified friend, pulled out a gun and fired several shots at the trainer and his wife ran for their home.

Mr. Murphy pleaded innocent to charges of assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon and battery.

New Swedish Envoy To U.S. Reported

STOCKHOLM, July 7 (UPI).—Sweden's new ambassador to the United States will be Olof Rydbeck, retiring director general of the Swedish Broadcasting Corp., government sources said today.

The 57-year-old Mr. Rydbeck, who left the Foreign Office 15 years ago to head the state-owned Swedish radio and television company, will replace Sverker Aastrom, who was named Swedish chief negotiator with the European Common Market.

New S. Korea Highway

SEOUL, July 7 (NYT).—President Chung Hee Park officially opened today a 267-mile expressway linking this capital city with Pusan, South Korea's second largest city and chief port on the south coast.

## Bankrupt U.S. Travel Agency Pledges to Repatriate 3,000

ROME, July 7 (AP).—T. Eugene Hyde, acting president of the World Academy Tours, which has declared bankruptcy, said today that approximately 3,000 American touring students would be home within five or six days.

"Nobody has been stranded," he said in Cincinnati. "They are all safely housed in their accommodations and they have their plane reservations home."

He said that, although the tour program had to be cut short, plane reservations had been made to take the university and high school students home from cities throughout Europe before their paid-up room and board expired.

Reports from Cologne, West Germany, said that 240 students there were lodged in four hotels with room and board paid up until Thursday.

Fast Action Promised

"We will have them out of there before that, probably tomorrow," Mr. Hyde said.

About 500 tour students were in Rome. "They will be on their way home within five to six days," Mr. Hyde said.

Hyde said, "They are all paid up through that time."

He said that there were about 3,000 students on the tour program throughout Europe.

"We already sent 800 to 700 of them home in the past few days, up to today," Mr. Hyde said.

The trouble began when the World Academy and four of its subsidiaries filed voluntary bankruptcy petitions yesterday in U.S. District Court in Cincinnati.

A Paris representative said: "We are no longer financially able to

meet commitments for transport and accommodation. The students are being returned to the United States at the earliest possible time."

The company promised, for about \$1,000, "the best of all summers," a study trip to various parts of Europe with school work and class credit added.

and do it on the French Riviera

SPEECH FLUENCY achieved by complete all-day immersion in all-French-speaking environment under the direction of specially trained teachers using the proven Institut de Français audio-visual methods. Course includes intensive class work in morning, discussion-lunch and situation sessions, film/debates, excursions in afternoon. Lodging included in tuition. Next 4 or 8-week course starts July 13 and all year. Special half-day summer program starts July 13 and August 3. For beginners, intermediate or advanced. Apply: INSTITUT DE FRANCAIS

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Quake Felt in Spoleto

SPOLETO, Italy, July 7 (AP).—An undulating earth shock today rippled through this Umbrian hill town where the annual Spoleto Festival of Music and Drama is underway. No damage was reported, but many residents ran from their homes in fear.

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## Jordan, Guerrillas Heal Rift, Both Pledge Noninterference

AMMAN, July 7 (UPI)—The government reached agreement with Palestinian guerrillas today, ending the rift which followed internal fighting last month, Palestinian sources said.

The sources said the agreement was reached at a meeting between representatives of the guerrillas and the government and a Jordanian Arab mediation group.

Kamal Nasser, official spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said: "We have reached an acceptable formula. If the government abides by this formula, we are sure it will be in the interest of all parties concerned."

Meanwhile leaked versions of the plan began circulating in Amman. The consensus view was that the agreement provided for the removal of army troops from the city, disbandment of special forces and removal of "corrupt

elements" from the army and the civil service.

Palestinian sources said the agreement was made possible after the guerrillas pledged to respect Jordanian sovereignty in return for government assurances of freedom of action.

The sources said the two sides undertook to refrain from interfering with each other's affairs and to "coordinate their policies in matters of mutual interest."

The agreement ended a confrontation between the two sides following civil fighting last month in which 1,000 people were killed or injured.

An Arab committee, including representatives from Egypt, the Sudan, Libya and Algeria, was appointed by a summit of seven Arab leaders in Libya to help heal the breach.

Palestinian sources said today's agreement was drafted by a six-man team representing the two sides as well as the Arab mediators.



TOM SAWYER COMPETITION—David de La Porte, 13, foreground, won this year's Tom Sawyer Days Fence Painting Contest. A resident of Hannibal, Mo., David is the first hometown boy to win the contest since 1968. The object of the contest, the fence, is near the home of the author of "Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain.

## Egypt Denies Israel Report Of Soviet Defense Actions

(Continued from Page 1) The Israeli strike near Fayid, in which the two Phantoms were lost, was beyond the line specified by the Israelis. They also note that the continuing Israeli air strikes against the air defense sites have not yet been challenged by interceptor aircraft.

Although the events of the last week have aroused apprehension in Washington and other Western capitals, there is little apparent feeling in Cairo of a dramatic and dangerous change in the conflict with Israel.

Information reaching here from Moscow where President Gamal Abdel Nasser has been meeting with Soviet leaders, indicates a strong emphasis on a search for a diplomatic solution of the crisis.

Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad is scheduled to meet tomorrow with Andrei I. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. Taking part in the meeting will be Mohamed Riad, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official who recently consulted in Washington on the latest U.S. formula for a political solution.

U.S. Move Awaited  
THE AVIV, July 7 (UPI)—The Middle East conflict has become a power game between the superpowers with the next move up to the United States, diplomatic sources said here today.

Israel's announcement that Soviet technicians were directing and operating a surface-to-air missile system against Israeli jets in the West Bank, some marked a dangerous new phase in the conflict, the sources said.

"It is no longer a question of a regional conflict," a diplomatic source here said. "It has become a power game between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. As far as Israel is concerned the next move is up to the United States."

Last night Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev said the Egyptians, with Soviet planning and technological aid, had set up a missile defense system with low altitude SAM-2 missiles protecting high altitude SAM-2 missiles against Israeli low level attack only 15 miles west of Tel Aviv.

President Nixon knew of the Soviet-Egyptian missile concentration before he reaffirmed U.S. determination to support Israel during a television appearance Wednesday.

The Israeli state radio confirmed this today in a commentary. "Gen. Bar-Lev's announcement provided the missing link in theigsaw puzzle explaining the firm line taken by President Nixon last Wednesday when he warned that the Arab-Israeli conflict now has ramifications of a Soviet-American conflict, which the Russians must not be allowed to win," the commentary said.

Israel's decision to disclose the details of the semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram that Soviet technicians operated the missile system.

The Israeli Air Force kept up its battering of Egypt's Suez front forces today, a military spokesman said. Israeli jets attacked military targets in the Canal zone intermittently throughout the day and all returned safely, he said.

It was not disclosed if the targets included the new ground-to-air missile sites. The spokesman said only that the targets included "positions in the northern sector of the canal zone, among others."

Israeli jets also swept into Lebanon today to pound Arab guerrilla bases on the southwestern slopes of Mount Hermon for half-an-hour after guerrillas fired Katyusha rockets from Lebanese territory at Israeli frontier towns, the spokesman said. Two men were injured and several apartment houses damaged in the rocket blasts.

Old Sets Burn  
AT NAPLES OPERA  
NAPLES, July 7 (UPI)—A fire swept storage rooms beneath the 18th-century San Carlo Opera House early today and threatened to destroy the famous National Library next door.

Smoke curled high above the opera house as firemen battled the blaze in rooms used to store old sets, scenery and equipment.

The San Carlo, built in 1737, is one of Europe's biggest theaters, seating 2,900 persons.

Death Squad Strikes, Two Slain in Brazil  
RIO DE JANEIRO, July 7 (Reuters)—The Brazilian death squad, which has murdered hundreds of petty criminals in the last two years, apparently ended three months of inactivity at the weekend when they killed two men.

The squad, which according to special government investigators includes policemen, army officers and prison wardens, announced the killings to the press in anonymous telephone calls.

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DEATH NOTICE  
STERN, Joseph J., on Saturday, June 1970, in Paris, France. Beloved son of David and Rhoda Stern. Adored wife of Rhoda Stern. Loving grandson of Mrs. Stern. Loving son-in-law of Mrs. Stern and Anne Greenberg. A devoted husband and father. Services held July 7, 1970.

## Many in U.S. Risk Mercury Poisoning

Industrial Wastes  
Get Into Water, Fish

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI)—Fish and waters contaminated by mercury have now been found in 14 states in a nationwide search that is still far from complete.

The result, doctors fear, may be thousands of unknown cases of mild or severe mercury poisoning, diagnosed as encephalitis, senility or mysterious brain damage.

The mercury search began in April, when the chemical was first found in fish from waters in Ontario and on the Ohio side of Lake Erie as a result of industrial waste dumping.

Several states have since ordered fishing bans or restrictions in various degrees. But some, especially in the South, have not done so.

Officials of the Federal Water Quality Administration report that industries lectured about the problem are rapidly reducing their mercury output. Murray Stein, FWQA's chief enforcement officer, said American plants along Lake Erie alone were putting 230 pounds of mercury a day into the lake in early April. They have cut this to ten pounds a day.

Remarkable Progress  
This is probably remarkable progress in any field of pollution control. But the problem with mercury is that no one knows if any level at all is truly safe.

Specific cases of environmental mercury poisoning have not been documented, with the exception of a few individuals who have inadvertently consumed large amounts.

But officials of the National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta say that some 10 percent of any mercury a person takes in goes to the brain. There it is certain to kill a few brain cells at a time, and the results may show up only after years, when enough cells are damaged.

Symptoms of even mild mercury poisoning may include fatigue, headache and irritability. Results may be much more severe.

The concern has made the Food and Drug Administration declare that anything more than 0.5 part per million of mercury in fish is "dangerous contamination."

Other Sources  
A severe problem here is that industrial contamination—from plants manufacturing plastics and chemicals—is only one source.

Another is modern agriculture. Mercury-containing fungicides are widely applied to seeds for grain crops such as wheat, oats, barley and rice and for crops such as cotton and plants like tomatoes.

These seeds are dyed a warning red. But it has become increasingly obvious that many people carelessly or ignorantly feed them anyway to their animals. Mercury has shown up in cattle and hogs—and in pheasants, which gobble up seeds, red or otherwise.

Cosmos-352 Launched  
MOSCOW, July 7 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union launched a new earth satellite, Cosmos-352, today for research in space, the news agency Tass announced.

## Pompidou Jolts Radio-TV Newsmen

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 7.—Journalists at the state-run French radio and television networks have been warned by President Georges Pompidou that liberty of the press for them has its limits. Mr. Pompidou has told them not to forget that they speak in the name of France.

The admonition came last week during Mr. Pompidou's press conference, but there is no doubt that it was inspired by the recent election victory of anti-Gaullist Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber in a special election for the National Assembly.

Following Mr. Servan-Schreiber's victory, Gaullist publications blasted the television networks for giving him too much coverage.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber owes a lot to the French Office of Radio and Television (ORTF), said La Nation, the Gaullist daily organ. The publication said that Mr. Servan-Schreiber had been sold on radio and television like a detergent.

Journalists' Rebuff  
It came as an almost unbelievable shock to La Nation that other political parties and politicians could use the networks to elected. In the past, the state-run networks have been part of the spoils system here, and since the Gaullists are in power they can't quite understand why non-Gaullists should use their toy to get elected.

The real criticism these Gaullist elements are leveling at Mr. Pompidou and more particularly at Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas is simply that it wasn't that way under Gen. de Gaulle.

To calm them down, Mr. Pompidou responded at his press conference with the warning: "Being a journalist is ORTF," said Mr. Pompidou, "is not the same thing as being a journalist elsewhere. ORTF, whether we like it or not, is the voice of France."

There was an immediate, hostile reaction from the French journalists' federation, which said in effect that if being a journalist at ORTF isn't like being a journalist elsewhere, then it isn't like being a journalist at all.

In the center of the dispute, as usual, is Mr. Chaban-Delmas. When he took office a year ago he promised free and independent radio and television networks. But it appears now that the election of an opposition politician may show the limits of this freedom and independence.

Without any doubt the pressure is being felt in the studios themselves. Last month, political pressure kept sequences of the film "The Battle of Algiers" off the screens and resulted in the resignation of the producer of the program "Panorama," Olivier Todd.

Still Unseen in France  
Critics found it unusual that eight years after the end of the Algerian war, the government still withheld a film on the war from French TV viewers. The film also has never been seen by French movie-goers.

Any viewer of French television over the last few years knows the weaknesses of its news coverage. Little was said or done about it until the May-June revolt of 1968, when employees of the state-run networks struck and, though suffering a temporary setback following the Gaullist landslide in the 1968 elections, eventually won the

independence they wanted following the election of Mr. Pompidou. In an interview this week in L'Express, Pierre Desgraupes, news director for Channel 1, explains that when Mr. Chaban-Delmas appointed him to his post last year his first goal was to make television news "credible."

It had not been credible before, said Mr. Desgraupes, because viewers suspected it of being too pro-government, "by omission, by deformation and by interpretation."

Mr. Desgraupes contended that he had changed that, but he was speaking before Mr. Pompidou's warning.

Mr. Pompidou was putting his finger on a problem that has always plagued state-run networks: How much influence is the government and its politics to have on news reporting.

Other Systems  
The West Germans learned their lessons from the Third Reich's abuses of mass media, and after the war broadcasting was turned over to regional private organizations. The British have both state-run and private networks. Italy has a system similar to the French, but no Italian official has been

heard to say that journalists of the networks were different from any other journalists. Not so for ORTF. "When you speak," said Mr. Pompidou, addressing himself to ORTF, "you are speaking for France, and there is a certain level of tone and of thought that is demanded. It is difficult, it is more difficult than to work someplace else, and I recognize it."

Last month, a government-appointed commission was set up to study what should be done about ORTF. One of its recommendations was the creation of a semi-private channel, which would at least ease the problem of journalists who could report the news without the feeling they were government spokesmen.

The government has still made no decision on the commission's report, but Mr. Pompidou indicated at his press conference he was seriously considering it.

In the meantime he has considered perplexed the network journalists who for a year have been laboring to make news reporting exactly what he has now said it should not be—no different from anybody else's.

Worth: Famous Name applied to exclusive Paris perfumes. Masc. "Monsieur Worth". Fem. "Je Reviens". To be used on very special occasions to express with delicacy that definite feeling for someone. My gift to you: "Monsieur Worth" and mine to you: "Je Reviens".



AMERICAN STUDENTS IN LONDON MEET EUROPE TODAY!  
Lecture: "European Educational Systems," by Dr. G. W. Lynch.  
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## Theater in Paris

## 3 Classics by Modern Masters

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 7.—At the tiny Gaite-Montparnasse — now that "Joe Egg" has gone on holiday — you will find a bill of three one-act plays by Pirandello, Andrei Roussin and Ionesco. This seems an odd combination at first glance, but the result is a well-balanced program, a novel and satisfactory theater evening with a touch of philosophical speculation from the Italian, a black farce from the boulevard and a revival of one of the best and most characteristic short pieces by the new immortal of the French Academy. The only trouble is that the intermissions are almost as long as the plays.

In the first play, "Je Réve (Ma Peau-Écaille que Non)" — "Sogno (Ma Pelle-Miaglieria che No)" — more of a jester than some of his poker-faced admirers think, has taken a salon comedy situation and turned it inside out. Did a young man give his mistress a diamond necklace or did she dream that he did? Are we seeing what happened? Or what might have happened? Is her dream a warning or isn't it a dream at all? The premise might be by Molnar, but the treatment is Pirandellian, leaving the answers to the audience.

"Le Tombeau d'Achille," the Roussin contribution, aside from being a clever sketch, reminds one of the curious preoccupations with death that haunt so many gifted humorists. Does wit spring from morbidity?

Consider the plot by the witty Roussin, noted for his gay comedies.

Achille, a kindly but tottering old man, is in his second childhood and has taken to playing with electric trains. His elderly wife — both he and she are in their late 80s — is likewise gaga. They are visited by the husband's nephew who bears the sad tidings that his mother, the old man's sister, has just died. Can he deposit her body in his uncle's tomb as the other family vault is full? This discussion, its grimness lightly handled, is the matter of the play. Henri Labussiere gives a rich and entertaining characterization of the doddering ancient with his wandering mind and feeble memory.

"Le Nouveau Locataire" by Ionesco is a slice of Gogolish fooling in which a haughty gentleman, taking new quarters, brings with him all the ugly family heirlooms. The movers slowly bury him beneath his possessions. Ionesco lends the little play a sharp satirical edge that extends to the collection of visual gags. Henri Labussiere, displaying his remarkable versatility, almost equals his old co-conspirator of the Roussin skit, as the stiff-necked new lodger and Artelle Thomas, his vulgar compeer, scores as a comic foil.

Henri Monnier, Parisian-born novelist, actor and illustrator, had his initial success in 1830 when he created Joseph Prud-

homme, a figure representing the smug bourgeois. Monnier elaborated the adventures of this ridiculous person in the years that followed, taking him through the Second Empire and into the Third Republic.

The Théâtre 13 is presenting a play drawn from these accounts of middle-class life during the mid-19th century. It is at the Nouveautés. One of the performers, Nicole Parrot, is responsible for the adaptation. Henri Borlier, who undertakes the role of the French Peasantry, is the director.

Time has softened some of the once biting satire of Monnier and, though Freudianism still exists, the hypocritical

original is today rather quaint. So is this play based on his comings and goings and so is its performance. It emerges as a Labiche-esque farce played by a country-style stock company.

A Moroccan student, Ahmed el-Maanouni, won the first prize in the Université Internationale du Théâtre competition for his play "Echo Alpha."

Cast in the manner of the absurd theater, its form is often strange but its basic meaning, a plea for immediate measures to stamp out poverty and illiteracy in underdeveloped lands, is clear and rather fine, and there is a touch of poetic imagination in its writing. It was performed at the Université Internationale auditorium the other evening in a production directed by the author. This production had its share of flaws, but the quality of the text rose above them. It is a striking first effort and it will be performed during the Venice drama festival in September.

A NEW PASTA RESTAURANT  
AT  
LE GRAND HOTEL  
ROME-ITALY



Top:  
Luigi  
Pirandello.  
At right:  
Andrei Roussin.

## South African Writer's Courage

DURBAN, South Africa (NYT)—Athol Fugard does not agree with the theater world's boycott against South Africa. He believes that it has achieved nothing, except to keep out badly needed ideas.

Mr. Fugard, South Africa's most eminent playwright, is frustrated. He feels cut off from the new writers and plays, and he has no access to the experimental work that is going on in the world.

For three years he has been unable to obtain a passport for travel abroad. Most recently, the South African government refused his request to go to New York for the opening of his play "Boesman and Lena" on June 28.

"Arthur Miller, Albee, Pinter and others are keeping their own ideas out of South Africa," he says, "doing the censor's job." The 38-year-old playwright-actor-producer said, "I understand their motives but by keeping their plays out they're doing nothing to improve the quality of living here."

He came to this popular seaside resort to take part in the University of Natal's conference on "communication in action." Other guests include Mrs. Frank Lloyd Wright and the South African author Alan Paton.

## Ideas Stand Off

Mr. Fugard's stand is representative of the thinking of many South African artists and intellectuals, who feel that the main effect of the boycott is to cut off the flow of new ideas. This, they say, facilitates the government's hold on men's minds. In addition, boycotts harden white opinion and throw all whites into one camp, they feel.

A large majority of blacks and a few whites, however, approve of boycotts. They are encouraged by all action condemning racism in South Africa, even if it means privation now.

The playwright, who is slight and has a neat, graying beard, looks like a pensive apostle until his face explodes into a grin.

What he enjoys most is discovering new talent and working with it. This week he met with a young Zulu group who was presenting his version of "Macbeth" and gave his patronage to Indian players who have formed the Theater Council of Natal.

His work with nonwhite theater groups is probably the major reason that he has been balked by the authorities. In this land of racial separation, any kind of interracial endeavor is discouraged.

Five years ago Mr. Fugard and a group of eight black African actors formed a group called the Lerpent Players in

the growing industrial town of Port Elizabeth, where the playwright lives with his wife and daughter.

In the beginning, the group performed many works because there were many loopholes in apartheid laws, Mr. Fugard said. But now things are different. "It is virtually impossible for us to give public performances," he said. "They won't give permits. They're trying to destroy all bridges."

The playwright insists he is not a political man but is openly opposed to the government's apartheid policy. "The legislation of this country defines, restricts and inhibits thousands of people," he said. "In a symposium, these are not subjects of God but man-made and can be changed."

Mr. Fugard subscribes to the classic philosophy of "courageous pessimism." He says that a decade ago, when his first play, "No Good Friday," was produced, he had positive faith in human action and the conviction that man could do something about the society they live in.

Now, with "Boesman and Lena," the equation has shifted slightly, he says. Now he is only hinting that men can substantially alter the nature of their environment.

## Alternatives

He believes that man has only two alternatives in the brief period before extinction: "He can sit in self-pity and do nothing or he can tap the man next to him in the darkness, ask his name and start communication."

Mr. Fugard says he is working from inside to maintain contact, playing to segregated audiences, accepting state aid for his productions. He believes it is better to do something than nothing.

The Special Branch or political police interrogated Mr. Fugard on several occasions. Once when he was fishing, they came to quiz him on what he thought about government policy. "I was as nervous as a cat," he recalled, "my eyes, nose and mouth wrinkling into a massive grin."



Athol Fugard — passport denied.

However, the Africans are on the real receiving end of the intimidation, he says. Many of them have preferred to go into exile and the South African literary scene has suffered as a result.

## Unofficial Awards at Berlin Film Festival

BERLIN, July 7.—A Swedish film, "Love Story" (Kärlekshistoria), and a French film, "Deadline" (Le Temps de Mourir) were today named the best movies shown at the West Berlin Film Festival by the International Critics' Union.

No official prizes were awarded at the festival which closed two days ahead of schedule when its international jury resigned during a dispute over a West German entry, "O.K.," which depicted an American atrocity in Vietnam.

The festival organizers decided not to award its prizes—Golden and Silver Bears—but the critics went ahead as did the International Writers' Guild which gave its award to the Swedish film for its script.

The International Film Journalists Association ruled against awarding its prizes but expressed special praise for the Latin American entries at the festival. Although the festival closed Sunday, officials decided to show the remainder of the films scheduled for the festival which was to have ended tonight with the award of prizes.

## Festival's Aim

The nine-man jury, with American director George Stevens as its president, resigned after it was attacked for questioning whether "O.K." was in line with the festival's aim of promoting international understanding. The film is about the rape and murder of a Vietnamese girl by four American soldiers.

Before the jury resigned, it was rumored that "O.K.," directed by Michael Verhoeven, had been removed from consideration because it did not further the festival's goals. Mr. Verhoeven withdrew his

film and was followed by three other directors. The jury denied the film was taken out of competition.

## Sworn to Silence

The jury had been sworn to silence and because of that, Billie Whitelaw, jury member from England, declared, "This whole mess has been blown up way out of proportion."

Mr. Stevens said he was merely asking if the film "O.K." was questionable under Berlin and

international festival statutes. He emphasized that when the festival selection committee approved "O.K." for jury consideration there was no question of dropping the film.

Told that the film had been invited to the San Francisco Film Festival, Mr. Stevens commented, "I am very happy that the film is going to San Francisco. All the people in America should see it. My question was, if it belonged in this festival, I agree, my opinion was wrong."

## On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, July 7.—City drama critics had mixed reactions to new plays in New York.

"The Dirtiest Show in Town," a play at the Astor Place Theatre, written and directed by Tom Egan, met with approval from three reviewers, disapproval from four and mixed notices from two critics. Howard Thompson of The New York Times: "There is something wonderfully wise, warm and even obdurate about this tricky, airy little show, which has ten young people and a grande dame reared alternately sweetly and slyly, prancing around a bare stage in rhythmic formations and jauntily spouting monologues, dramatic snippets and vignettes ranging in subject matter from air pollution to homosexuality. There is nothing polluting here, not even with a peppering of language best described as fierce." Two faces and performances are dominant, according to Mr. Thompson, those of Madeleine Le Roux and Jeffrey Herman.

"Sleazebath," a comedy by Bruce Jay Friedman at the Truck and Warehouse Theatre, directed by Anthony Perkins, in which Mr. Perkins has the leading role, got a mixed notice from critics. "Sleazebath" of The Times: "There is much to admire in the quality of Mr. Friedman's writing, but the basic idea is tame and moreover not capable of much dramatic development. Here we have a group of typical New York neurotics in a steamboat, we learn their stories, and one by one they pass through the door

that leads to heaven, hell, infinity or backstage. It is another flaw in the play that they never seem to react to one another."

"Charles's Aunt," the 89-year-old play by Brandon Thomas, which according to Glynne Barnes was once running simultaneously in 48 theaters in 22 languages, is in revival at the Brooks Atkinson Theatre. Louis Nye plays Lord Fawcett Baberly "with the right quality of daring that every comedian must possess."

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## For Consideration by IMF

## Some Details Given on U.S. Proposals on Flexible Rates

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 7 (NYT)—The United States has reaffirmed its position in favor of greater exchange rate flexibility in the face of opposition by France and by the staff of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

Paul A. Volcker, treasury undersecretary for international monetary affairs, said here today U.S. policy was dictated by a desire for a smoother functioning monetary system.

He emphasized that the United States did not need this reform to rectify deficits in its balance of payments.

## Deficit Outlook

"I cannot conceive of a system of technical changes that would do away with the American deficit," he declared. "The one thing that will help the dollar is a renewal of confidence through a better price performance."

Discussions about giving countries greater freedom to alter their policies have been underway for nearly a year.

They grew out of the monetary disturbances over the last three years when Britain, France and West Germany delayed making needed currency adjustments, thereby setting the stage for massive waves of speculation.

The issue today is not over getting a reform package this year, but rather getting an endorsement from the major nations of greater flexibility as a desirable objective for perhaps 1971 or later.

Meeting Set

The IMF is now in the process of drafting the final report to be submitted to the annual meeting in September.

At last year's annual meeting in Washington there was a consensus among the major nations that greater flexibility was worth discussing.

It was learned from authoritative sources here that France, supported by Belgium and the IMF staff, is against any commitment to greater flexibility.

On the other side are the United States, Germany and Italy, and with some reservations, the Netherlands. Britain's new Conservative government has not yet taken a position.

A draft of the annual report submitted by the staff would have to be watered down to the idea of greater flexibility that, according to informed sources, the United States was forced to reaffirm its position.

It directed William B. Dale, U.S. executive director at the fund, to submit a version of this chapter that proposes as worthy of further study three technical means of achieving greater flexibility.

• Wider margins. Countries would be permitted to move up to 1 percentage point above and below a fixed parity. The suggestion is to widen this limit perhaps to 2 or even 3 percentage points.

• Legalizing transitional floats. Germany and Canada permitted

their currencies to float upward under the controlled influence of market forces, technically in violation of IMF rules. The suggestion is to make this a legal option.

• Small and frequent adjustments. IMF rules now state that countries should change their parities only when their economies are in "fundamental disequilibrium." The suggestion is to do something more along the lines that countries should alter their parities to achieve "a better equilibrium."

## IOS German Reorganization Leaves Mende Out of a Job

GENEVA, July 7 (Reuters).—Erich Mende, a former West German Vice-Chancellor, has been relieved of all his responsibilities within Investors Overseas Services, an IOS announcement said here today.

The function of official German representatives of IOS funds—formerly held by Mr. Mende—would be transferred to Orbis Bank in Munich, IOS said.

Mr. Mende, former leader of Germany's Free Democratic Party, decided at the annual shareholders meeting June 30 not to stand for re-election to the board of IOS Ltd.

Barthel, he had expressed strong criticism of the parent company's management in a German television interview.

The announcement of Mr. Mende's dismissal came in a press communiqué about reorganization of IOS German operations.

IOS said Orbis Finanz, which will be the holding company for all IOS German activities would have a four-man board chaired by Sir Eric Wynham White, IOS Ltd.'s chairman.

Other directors would be general Joseph Möll, a former inspector general of the German Army; Manfred Böhmig, a Munich attorney; and James Roosevelt, a senior vice-president of IOS Ltd., the announcement said.

Victor-Emanuel Preusker, previously responsible for IOS banking and fund management activities in Germany and recently elected to the new IOS Ltd. board of directors will become Orbis president.

But he contended himself today with reiterating campaign pledges for tax reform and tax reduction and with recalling that he had instituted "a searching review of public expenditures" as a prerequisite to plans for lower taxes and lower spending. He promised, he would present his conclusions in the fall.

He suggested public sector prices could be held down by increased efficiency in the nationalized industries, such as railroads and steel and coal production. But he ruled out the possibility of a price freeze.

Mr. Mende rejected the idea of a formal fall budget, comprising a major Conservative economic program. But he hinted that he could stimulate the economy with a variety of administrative tools, such as lowering downpayments on new cars.

For the present, he indicated, there is to be no stimulus, and the monetary squeeze applied against banks and other lending institutions is to continue.

Declaring that inflation was "by far the most serious economic problem" of the day, the chancellor said that the combination of stagnant production and cost inflation had produced a condition he called "stagflation."

Mr. Mende conceded that Britain's balance of payments position was strong. But he noted severe pressures on the pound sterling and the still "formidable" level of short and medium term international debt, and said he would watch the next few months' trade figures "with concern and some anxiety."

He said this debt burden had been reduced from more than \$8 billion outstanding at the end of 1968 to \$3.5 billion at the end of June.

In the foreign exchange markets, the pound continued its long gentle slide, falling another three points today to \$2.895.

However, dealers have attributed the decline to higher interest rates elsewhere and to seasonal pressures, rather than to any particular lack of confidence in sterling.

Some financial men tonight said they hoped Mr. Mende would not be seen as unduly bearish.

## Bonn Reports Jobless Rate Is Still Sinking

MUNICH, July 7 (AP)—Job openings reached the highest level in booming West Germany's post-war history last month as unemployment fell, the Federal Labor Office reported today.

At the same time, the office said, the number of foreign workers reached a record high of 1.84 million.

The number of jobless individuals decreased by 8,800 or 0.4 percent in June to 94,800—30,000 men and 64,800 women. This represented 0.4 percent of the work force, compared with 0.5 percent in May. The all-time low was 85,000 in September, 1968.

The number of job openings rose 32,000 or 3.7 percent in June to 891,700. That meant there were more than eight jobs available for each jobless worker.

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## IMF Corrects \$10 Million Slip

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Can international bankers make a \$10 million error in this age of computers? Well, the International Monetary Fund reports that last week's announcement that it had purchased \$17 million worth of gold from South Africa during June was somewhat off. It had purchased only \$7 million worth.

It also notes that from Jan. 1 through June 30, it purchased \$307.35 million worth of gold from South Africa, after adjustment for the \$10 million slip.

## Citibank Earnings Increase; Rate Ease Seen Industry Aid

NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuters).—First National City Corp., one-bank holding company for the largest bank in New York City, reported an increase in first-half earnings today.

Before adding in results from securities transactions, a tabulation now required but according to many banks not truly reflective of a bank's position, the gain was 6 percent, to \$67.13 million, or \$2.47 a share, up from \$63.28 million, or \$2.34 a share, in the year-earlier period.

After adjustment for securities dealings, the gain was clipped to 3.5 percent, with 1970 profits at \$60.73 million, \$2.31 a share, up from \$58.73 million, \$2.25 a share, in the year-ago period.

Rate Impact

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT).—A gradual, if irregular, trend toward lower interest rates in the U.S. money markets may be benefiting bank earnings, quarterly reports

Manufacturers Hanover

	1970	1969
Second Quarter		
Profits (millions)	22.3	20.5
Per Share	1.59	1.46
Net (millions)	20.3	15.5
Per Share	1.45	1.13

First National Bank Boston

	1970	1969
First Half		
Profits (millions)	20.21	19.71
Per Share	3.37	3.28
Net (millions)	19.33	19.36
Per Share	3.32	3.26

J.P. Morgan & Co.

	1970	1969
First Half		
Assets (millions)	11,370	10,945
Profits (millions)	43.94	40.75
Per Share	2.81	2.79
Net (millions)	41.92	36.86
Per Share	2.29	2.02

In all cases above, "profits" refers to pre-security transaction results, while "net" refers to post-security transaction profits.

## NYSE Releases Latest Census

## Shareholder Numbers Soar Despite Bears

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT).—The shareholder population of the United States soared 53.3 percent in the last five years to 33.8 million individuals, or one in every six Americans and one in every four adult Americans, the New York Stock Exchange reported yesterday.

In its first shareholder census since 1965, the exchange found that the growth in share ownership vastly outstripped the general population growth of 6 percent in the same period, but closely paralleled the 54.5 percent increase in disposable personal income.

The findings imply that investors have become a "potentially more powerful political force than ever before and that national economic policy, as it affects the securities markets, now may have a more direct bearing on the nation's population at large.

Individual's Importance

Robert W. Haack, the exchange's president, described the growth as "dramatic" and said it was important because "the future of the securities markets as we know them today depends on the continued participation of the individual stockholder."

The exchange's census was based on a survey of the stockholder records of some 10,000 corporations in this country and reflects figures that were current at the beginning of the year.

The public corporations in the survey each had at least 500 shareholders and \$1 million in assets. "There was no requirement that their shares be listed on the Big Board and, in fact, the overriding majority were not."

The increase in the investor population surprised some Wall Street observers, since the current bear market had been in existence for a full year when the statistics were gathered and the exchange had informally estimated last year that the total was about 26 million.

Sixth Census

The census was the sixth conducted by the exchange since 1962. There were 6.5 million shareholders identified in the first survey.

The statistics include holdings of

mutual fund shares as well as direct investments in corporations. The study showed that individual investors, despite the large increase in their numbers, barely managed to maintain their proportion of the market value of shares held by all types of stockholders, including institutions and other large holders.

In 1970, individuals held \$682.76 billion, or 65.1 percent, of the \$1,046 billion in shares held by all types of investors. This was slightly lower than the 65.2 percent of the total they held in 1965.

Of the 30.85 million American investors, 8.7 million had mutual fund shares and 3.9 million held fund shares exclusively. This means slightly fewer than 57 million investors had direct ownership in U.S. corporations.

As shareholders, mutual funds were counted as individuals, with the value of fund shares at the time of the census put at \$61.8 billion, up from \$39.1 billion in 1965.

The value of shares held by such other institutions as universities, life insurance companies and savings banks was put at \$35.28 billion this year, up only 4.5 percent from \$33.4 billion five years earlier.

The exchange found that another class of stockholders that it calls "nominees" had increased more rapidly than most others—from \$113.1 billion to \$236.79 billion, or roughly 100 percent.

Included in this category were hedge funds, partnerships, some commercial banks and others acting as holders of record on behalf of others.

The census also showed that shareholder incomes moved up sharply. Forty-seven percent had family incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 a year, compared with 37 percent in 1965.

For the first time since the exchange began compiling shareholder statistics, men were found to have outnumbered women, accounting for 50.1 percent of the adult total and 60.8 percent of the shareholder population under 21 years of age.

## Creditors Seek Control of Penn Central Unit

WASHINGTON, July 7.—First National City Bank of New York, representing a banking consortium, has petitioned federal district court to give it title to all the common stock of Penn Central Transportation's major non-rail subsidiary.

Citibank, the principal bank in a group of 48 that loaned Penn Central \$300 million in April, 1969, holds all the common stock of the subsidiary, Pennsylvania Co., as collateral for the loan. Pennsylvania Co. has more than \$3 billion in real estate, pipeline and other assets.

The bank also asked the court to restrain Pennsylvania Co. from paying any dividends on its stock to Penn Central Transportation.

Management Sought

Another consortium member said Citibank was seeking a voice in management "to insure that assets aren't further depleted."

As it stands now, the spokesman said, "the banks can keep that stock until doomsday while management continues to undermine its values by selling off its assets or paying it out in dividends."

In 1969, Pennsylvania Co. paid \$34 million in dividends to the railroad and thus far this year has paid \$13 million.

Fare Hikes Asked

In other developments on the troubled railroad front, four major Eastern railroads yesterday asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 10 percent passenger fare increase effective Sept. 1.

The National Association of Railroad Passengers promptly replied that:

"NARP believes that before the ICC approves these fare increases, the railroads should establish that the higher prices paid by the public will result in better service for passengers and are not just another result of a deliberate decision by railroad management to drive passengers off trains."

The fare proposal would cover the Penn Central, the Baltimore & Ohio-Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, and the Delaware & Hudson railroads.

The petition made no detailed justification for the increases, but a Penn Central spokesman attributed the request to "rapidly increasing costs of labor and material."

Strike Shuts Roads

Today, the United Transportation Union all but shut down three of the nation's biggest railroads with a sudden strike over an 11-year-old dispute about elimination of firemen from locomotives.

Hours after the strike began, the

National Railway Labor Conference asked that President Nixon appoint an emergency board to restore service for 60 days on the Baltimore & Ohio, the Southern Pacific and the Louisville & Nashville railroads.

Talks between union and management officials in Washington collapsed late last night. The union has been demanding that the carriers restore 12,000 firemen's jobs eliminated over the years as the railroads switched from coal to diesel locomotives.

The rail conference said the strike could have "disastrous chain reaction effects on the entire industry and, coupled with the Penn Central disaster, could well lead to catastrophic economic consequences."

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The findings imply that investors have become a "potentially more powerful political force than ever before and that national economic policy, as it affects the securities markets, now may have a more direct bearing on the nation's population at large.

Individual's Importance

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The exchange's census was based on a survey of the stockholder records of some 10,000 corporations in this country and reflects figures that were current at the beginning of the year.

The public corporations in the survey each had at least 500 shareholders and \$1 million in assets. "There was no requirement that their shares be listed on the Big Board and, in fact, the overriding majority were not."

The increase in the investor population surprised some Wall Street observers, since the current bear market had been in existence for a full year when the statistics were gathered and the exchange had informally estimated last year that the total was about 26 million.

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Rate Impact

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Manufacturers Hanover

	1970	1969
Second Quarter		
Profits (millions)	22.3	20.5
Per Share	1.59	1.46
Net (millions)	20.3	15.5
Per Share	1.45	1.13

First National Bank Boston

	1970	1969
First Half		
Profits (millions)	20.21	19.71
Per Share	3.37	3.28
Net (millions)	19.33	19.36
Per Share	3.32	3.26

J.P. Morgan & Co.

	1970	1969
First Half		
Assets (millions)	11,370	10,945
Profits (millions)	43.94	40.75
Per Share	2.81	2.79
Net (millions)	41.92	36.86
Per Share	2.29	2.02

In all cases above, "profits" refers to pre-security transaction results, while "net" refers to post-security transaction profits.

NYSE Releases Latest Census

Shareholder Numbers Soar Despite Bears

By Terry Robards

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The statistics include holdings of

mutual fund shares as well as direct investments in corporations. The study showed that individual investors, despite the large increase in their numbers, barely managed to maintain their proportion of the market value of shares held by all types of stockholders, including institutions and other large holders.

In 1970, individuals held \$682.76 billion, or 65.1 percent, of the \$1,046 billion in shares held by all types of investors. This was slightly lower than the 65.2 percent of the total they held in 1965.

Of the 30.85 million American investors, 8.7 million had mutual fund shares and 3.9 million held fund shares exclusively. This means slightly fewer than 57 million investors had direct ownership in U.S. corporations.

As shareholders, mutual funds were counted as individuals, with the value of fund shares at the time of the census put at \$61.8 billion, up from \$39.1 billion in 1965.

The value of shares held by such other institutions as universities, life insurance companies and savings banks was put at \$35.28 billion this year, up only 4.5 percent from \$33.4 billion five years earlier.

The exchange found that another class of stockholders that it calls "nominees" had increased more rapidly than most others—from \$113.1 billion to \$236.79 billion, or roughly 100 percent.

Included in this category were hedge funds, partnerships, some commercial banks and others acting as holders of record on behalf of others.

The census also showed that shareholder incomes moved up sharply. Forty-seven percent had family incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 a year, compared with 37 percent in 1965.

For the first time since the exchange began compiling shareholder statistics, men were found to have outnumbered women, accounting for 50.1 percent of the adult total and 60.8 percent of the shareholder population under 21 years of age.

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Manufacturers Hanover

	1970	1969
Second Quarter		



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - 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— 1970 —		Stocks and	Sls.	Net
High.	Low.	Olv. in \$	100s. First. High Low Last.	Ch'ge

26½	9½	Woods Cp	.48	21	10	10
38½	25½	Woolwth	1.20	51	29½	29

[illegible]

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

## 364 Teck A

		High Low Last			
24.1	2.0	24.1	2.0	24.1	2.0
2.77	8.77	2.77	8.77	2.77	8.77
5.25	8.25	5.25	8.25	5.25	8.25
5.34	6.40	5.34	6.40	5.34	6.40
9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35
4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78	4.78
Group:					
9.21	10.01	9.21	10.01	9.21	10.01
5.33	8.94	5.33	8.94	5.33	8.94
1.04	4.72	1.04	4.72	1.04	4.72
9.38	10.04	9.38	10.04	9.38	10.04
10.41	11.41	10.41	11.41	10.41	11.41
9.21	9.84	9.21	9.84	9.21	9.84
9.25	10.11	9.25	10.11	9.25	10.11
6.28	6.94	6.28	6.94	6.28	6.94
70.52	11.30	70.52	11.30	70.52	11.30
10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40
9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90
4.34	4.84	4.34	4.84	4.34	4.84
7.29	7.99	7.29	7.99	7.29	7.99
11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90	11.90
4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
7.71	7.71	7.71	7.71	7.71	7.71
12.94	16.66	12.94	16.66	12.94	16.66
12.19	12.19	12.19	12.19	12.19	12.19
<hr/>					
		High Low Last			
264	264	264	264	264	264
2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800
100	100	100	100	100	100
85	85	85	85	85	85
1185	1185	1185	1185	1185	1185
730	730	730	730	730	730
270	270	270	270	270	270
200	200	200	200	200	200
1325	1325	1325	1325	1325	1325
1725	1725	1725	1725	1725	1725
218	218	218	218	218	218
900	900	900	900	900	900
603	603	603	603	603	603
400	400	400	400	400	400
7800	7800	7800	7800	7800	7800
3005	3005	3005	3005	3005	3005
Total sales		799,000	799,000	799,000	799,000
<hr/>					
		2.75	3.75	2.75	3.75
		9.35	10.35	9.35	10.35
		1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
		16.90	16.90	16.90	16.90
		1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
		.99	.99	.99	.99
		1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
		1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
<hr/>					
Actual Futures					
Prices on July 7, 1970					
<hr/>					
-514		Bld		Bld	
24.1	2.0	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28
2.77	8.77	Inv Ind	6.28	6.28	6.28
5.25	8.25	Inv Bos	9.17	9.17	9.17
5.34	6.40	Investors			
9.20	9.20	Pro	1.3	1.3	1.3
9.35	9.35	Mut	8.06	8.76	8.76
4.78	4.78	Ind	3.24	3.20	3.20
Group:		Ind	16.12	16.12	16.12
9.21	10.01	Ind	0.61	0.61	0.61
5.33	8.94	Ind	3.53	3.53	3.53
1.04	4.72	Ind	1.20	1.20	1.20
9.38	10.04	Ind	6.48	6.48	6.48
10.41	11.41	Ind	13.80	13.80	13.80
9.21	9.84	Ind			
9.25	10.11	Ind			
6.28	6.94	Ind			
70.52	11.30	Ind			
10.40	10.40	Ind			
9.90	9.90	Ind			
4.34	4.84	Ind			
7.29	7.99	Ind			
11.90	11.90	Ind			
4.05	4.05	Ind			
7.71	7.71	Ind			
12.94	16.66	Ind			
12.19	12.19	Ind			
<hr/>					
-514		Bld		Bld	
24.1	2.0	7.28	7.28	7.28	7.28
2.77	8.77	Inv Ind	6.28	6.28	6.28
5.25	8.25	Inv Bos	9.17	9.17	9.17
5.34	6.40	Investors			
9.20	9.20	Pro	1.3	1.3	1.3
9.35	9.35	Mut	8.06	8.76	8.76
4.78	4.78	Ind	3.24	3.20	3.20
Group:		Ind	16.12	16.12	16.12
9.21	10.01	Ind	0.61	0.61	0.61
5.33	8.94	Ind	3.53	3.53	3.53
1.04	4.72	Ind	1.20	1.20	1.20
9.38	10.04	Ind	6.48	6.48	6.48
10.41	11.41	Ind	13.80	13.80	13.80
9.21	9.84	Ind			
9.25	10.11	Ind			
6.28	6.94	Ind			
70.52	11.30	Ind			
10.40	10.40	Ind			
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9.35	9.35	Mut	8.06	8.76	8.76
4.78	4.78	Ind	3.24	3.20	3.20
Group:		Ind			

Eaton & Howard:			Cus	B1	17.80
Balan	8.27	9.54	Cus	B2	17.93
Growth	9.25	10.11	Cus	B4	7.74

[illegible]

Dynm	3.36	3.68	Cuth Str	6.27
Indusl	3.07	3.37	Magma In	7.66
Incom	4.70	5.15	Manhin	3.91
Vent	3.84	4.21	Mass Fd	8.65

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Spectra	5.19	5.69	Benei	4.30pt
SIFrm G1	4.14	4.14	Blair	John
Stata 5t	32.25	34.25	Boeing	

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## U.S. Commodity Price

<b>YORK, July 7.—Cash</b>			<b>July 15, 1950, Sept. 36.50</b>		
<b>Primary markets at regis-</b>			<b>Dec. 37.60 0, Jan. 71. 31</b>		
<b>tered and sent: Tons. Year ago</b>			<b>38.75 3. May 71 39.40</b>		
<b>April 71 31.5, May 71 31.5</b>			<b>May 40.00</b>		
<b>(a) asked, (b) bid</b>			<b>COTTON No. 2</b>		
			<b>Open High Low</b>		
<b>SMUD</b>	<b>\$1.79%</b>	<b>01.63%</b>	<b>Jul</b>	<b>20.25</b>	<b>20.50</b>
<b>2 c.i.f. Da.</b>	<b>1.83%</b>	<b>1.72%</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>20.25</b>	<b>20.50</b>
<b>1 c.i.f. Da.</b>	<b>1.83%</b>	<b>1.84%</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>20.25</b>	<b>20.50</b>
<b>2 c.i.f. Da.</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.87%</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>20.25</b>	<b>20.50</b>
<b>1 c.i.f. Da.</b>	<b>2.31%</b>	<b>2.17%</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>20.25</b>	<b>20.50</b>
<b>2 c.i.f. Da.</b>	<b>2.35%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>20.25</b>	<b>20.50</b>
			<b>z-bid</b>		
			<b>Stands for night</b>		
			<b>CHICAGO FUTURES</b>		
			<b>Open High</b>		
<b>WHEAT</b>			<b>July 1950</b>		
<b>Jul</b>	<b>1.34%</b>	<b>1.39%</b>	<b>Aug</b>		
<b>Sep</b>	<b>1.40%</b>	<b>1.41%</b>	<b>Oct</b>		
<b>Nov</b>	<b>1.40%</b>	<b>1.41%</b>	<b>Dec</b>		
<b>Mar</b>	<b>1.49%</b>	<b>1.49%</b>	<b>Jan</b>		
<b>May</b>	<b>1.49%</b>	<b>1.49%</b>	<b>Feb</b>		
			<b>Mar</b>		
<b>Jul</b>	<b>1.34%</b>	<b>1.35%</b>	<b>Apr</b>		
<b>Sep</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>May</b>		
<b>Nov</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>Jun</b>		
<b>Mar</b>	<b>1.35%</b>	<b>1.36%</b>	<b>Jul</b>		
<b>May</b>	<b>1.38%</b>	<b>1.39%</b>	<b>Aug</b>		
			<b>SOYBEANS</b>		
<b>Jul</b>	<b>2.85%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Aug</b>		
<b>Sep</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Oct</b>		
<b>Nov</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Dec</b>		
<b>Jan</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Feb</b>		
<b>Mar</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Apr</b>		
<b>May</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>May</b>		
<b>Jun</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Jun</b>		
<b>Jul</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Jul</b>		
<b>Aug</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Aug</b>		
<b>Sep</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Sep</b>		
<b>Oct</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Oct</b>		
<b>Nov</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Nov</b>		
<b>Dec</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Dec</b>		
<b>Jan</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Jan</b>		
<b>Feb</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>Feb</b>		
<b>Mar</b>	<b>2.87</b>				

20, Oct.	Jan	9.53	9.65
15, May	Mar 7	9.60	9.65
	May	9.58	9.65

So. Va.		N. Va.		W. Va.	
189.40,	Aug.	160.40,	Sept.		
155.70,	Jan. '71	167.00,	March		
y '71	172.30,	July '71	178.00,		
50,					
ce (frozen concentrated):					

SOYBEAN MEAL	
Jul	78.75 79.00
Aug	79.50 80.15
Sep	70.00 79.40
Oct	78.25 79.00

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**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**

# THE

**CIGARETTES**

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- 1970 - Stocks and High-Low, Div. in \$	Sls. 1968. First, High Low Last, Chge	Net
- 1970 - Stocks and High-Low, Div. in \$	Sls. 1968. First, High Low Last, Chge	Net
- 1970 - Stocks and High-Low, Div. in \$	Sls. 1968. First, High Low Last, Chge	Net
- 1970 - Stocks and High-Low, Div. in \$	Sls. 1968. First, High Low Last, Chge	Net

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NAME OF FUND	IN EXISTENCE SINCE	SIZE MAY 70 \$	MANAGER	TYPE OF SECURITIES
FONSA	1948	85 mio.	INTRAG (Union Bank of Switzerland and others)	Swiss shares
SWISSVALOR	1957	34 mio.	SIP (Swiss Bank Corp./Swiss Credit Bank and others)	Swiss shares
UNIFONDS	1956	200 mio.	Union Investment G.m.b.H., Frankfurt (leading German private banks and savings banks)	German shares
EUROPAFONDS I	1959	18 mio.	Union Investment G.m.b.H., Frankfurt (leading German private banks and savings banks)	European shares
AFFILIATED FUND	1934	1400 mio.	Lord, Abbott & Co., New York	U.S. shares generalized
CHEMICAL FUND	1938	500 mio.	F. Eberstadt & Co., Managers & Distributors, Inc., New York	U.S. shares in the field of chemistry and related industries
TECHNOLOGY FUND	1948	550 mio.	Supervised Investors Services, Inc., Chicago	U.S. shares in the field of technology

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## Plays 2b, Too, in 8th

McDowell Fans 15  
As Tribe Tops Nats

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT)—San McDowell and Duke Sims performed their specialties last night, but Alvin Dark, the Cleveland manager, gave McDowell something new for his act.

McDowell struck out 15 batters and Sims hit two home runs as the Indians trimmed the Washington Senators, 6-4.

There was nothing unusual in those individual feats, though, because it was the eighth time this season McDowell had struck out 10 or more batters in a game, and the fifth time Sims had hit two homers in a game. McDowell leads the majors with 118 strikeouts.

The unusual came in the eighth inning when Dark made McDowell a second baseman—a left-handed one at that.

It happened with two out and Senators at second and third. Dark wanted a right-hander to pitch to Frank Howard and Rick Reichardt, both right-handed hitters, so he brought in Dean Chance and moved McDowell to second. Eddie Leon, the second baseman moved to third sending Graig Nettles out of the game.

Chance walked Howard, intentionally, loading the bases, and then pitched to Reichardt. The Senator grounded to Leon at third, and Leon fired to McDowell for the force play at second.

McDowell returned to the mound in the ninth, and struck out the side. The southpaw holds the American League record for striking out 10 or more batters in a game. He has done it 67 times.

Major League Standings  
AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	30	18	.625	—
New York	28	20	.583	1 1/2
Toronto	27	21	.563	2 1/2
Boston	26	22	.542	3 1/2
Washington	21	27	.437	8 1/2
Cleveland	18	30	.375	11 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	30	18	.625	—
California	28	20	.583	1 1/2
Oakland	27	21	.563	2 1/2
Chicago	26	22	.542	3 1/2
Seattle	21	27	.437	8 1/2
Milwaukee	18	30	.375	11 1/2

National League  
Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	30	18	.625	—
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Philadelphia	27	21	.563	2 1/2
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San Francisco	26	22	.542	3 1/2
San Diego	21	27	.437	8 1/2
Chicago	18	30	.375	11 1/2

Tuesday's Game  
Cubs 10, Expos 7  
Willie Mays cracked four singles, giving him six straight hits, and drove in four runs to lead Chicago to a 10-7 victory over Montreal. Smith, who doubled and singled in his last two at-bats Monday, singled home a pair of runs in each of the third and fourth innings as the Cubs piled up an 8-2 lead.

Some Synthetic Problems After Forbes Field  
By Arthur Daley  
NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT)—When the Pirates left Pittsburgh last week, they bade farewell to their families and to Forbes Field. Upon their return a week hence, the families will still be there to greet them. But that historic relic, Forbes Field, will be gone from their lives forever as it makes its way to join the Polo Grounds, Ebbets Field and other ballparks that once enriched baseball lore.

On July 16, the Pittsburghers will open a magnificent new arena, Three Rivers Stadium, across from the Golden Triangle at the junction of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. In keeping with the latest baseball fashions, it will have a Teflon synthetic playing surface and that will present some problems, synthetic and otherwise, for Danny McIninch, the elderly leprechaun who manages the Pirates.

"I'll have to readjust my thinking and my acting," said the whimsical Danny, reflecting on the fact that the stadium turf will be a synthetic one. "I've talked to some of our players who played in Portland, where they told me that there were so many complaints of sliding base-runners getting burns from it that they sprinkled silicone tablets around second base to cut down on the burning."

"So what happened? A guy sliding into second found the ground so slippery he came in like a sled, and he was so fast that he had to grab the bag as he went by. Otherwise, he'd have slid into the outfield."

Danny's look of innocence made a listener wonder if he was telling the truth or giving with the deadpan put-on.

"I'll tell you why we had a hard infield in Pittsburgh," he said. "So many of our hitters hit grounders that we had to help the ball hurry through the in-

field. The clay was tamped down tight and the diamond was only watered enough to keep down the dust. But I remember when the Cubs wanted a slow infield. They let the grass grow so high that they couldn't drill a ground ball through it with a Gating gun."

"Ball clubs use a lot of devious methods to suit their talents or balk the talents of the other guy. A team with slick runners will have its groundkeepers till the basepaths so that bunts will be easy to make. The other way so that the other guy's bunts will roll foul. When the Dodgers were stealing bases like crazy not long ago, the Giants soaked the Candlesticks Park basepaths between first and second so that it was a swamp whenever the Dodger speedsters came to town."

"Our hard infield at Forbes Field paid off for us often. I particularly remember a 1-1 squeaker that Lew Burdette was

pitching against us. We got runners on second and third in the ninth. He walked the next hitter to set up a play at any base. But our better hit a Baltimore chop, one of those freak high bouncers. While Burdette was waiting for the ball to come down into his glove, the winning run was crossing the plate."

"When we trained at Fort Myers, we even had a cement-like infield there. One day we played the Senators, managed by my closest buddy, Mickey Vernon. We went into extra innings and damned if we didn't win it with another Baltimore chop."

"Tell me, Danny," he said to me afterward, "how much did it cost you to transport that hard rock infield of yours from Pittsburgh to Florida?"

All these new ballparks, especially in the National League, are changing the face of baseball and synthetic surfaces are bound to alter old standards for measuring values.



Carty, Aaron on Squad

## Allen Beats Out McCovey in All-Star Vote

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Richie Allen, of the St. Louis Cardinals, beat out Willie McCovey, of the San Francisco Giants, the National League's Most Valuable Player in 1969, in the final voting for the 1970 All-Star team.

The National League team, announced yesterday by Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, also included outfielder Rico Carty of Atlanta—write-in candidate who had been left off the original computer ballot when it was compiled last winter.

The only close competition was for first base where Allen came on with a late rush to edge out McCovey by 13,139 votes. Of the total 2,034,720 votes received nationwide in the balloting by fans, Allen had 478,187 and McCovey 465,048.

Aaron, named for the 11th

time, Willie Mays of San Francisco and Carty formed the outfield which will face the American League July 14 at Cincinnati's new River Front Stadium, which holds 51,000.

Pete Rose of the Reds, the two-time batting champion, was fourth in the outfield voting, finishing 67,175 short of Carty's write-in total.

Johnny Bench of Cincinnati was second high in total voting with 1,091,134 votes as he outdistanced all competitors for the starting catcher's job. The next best was Joe Torre of St. Louis with 126,413.

The Chicago Cubs' second-short combination of Glenn Beckert and Don Kessinger also won with room to spare.

Tony Perez, the Cincinnati third baseman who leads the league in home runs and runs batted in, breezed home with 839,139 votes. Ron Santo of Chicago was second with 286,794.

Atlanta, Chicago and Cincinnati each placed two men in the starting lineup and San Francisco and St. Louis one each. The starting pitcher and the rest of the pitching staff and the remainder of the squad will be announced later in the week.

Another Court Upholds Clay's Draft Conviction  
NEW ORLEANS, July 7 (AP)—A U.S. Court of Appeals upheld the second time yesterday Cassius Clay's conviction for refusing induction into the armed forces.

Clay's original conviction on June 20, 1967, had been upheld once by the 5th Circuit Court and then reviewed by the Supreme Court.

The case was remanded by the Supreme Court to U.S. District Court in Houston, Texas, for further proceedings after it was revealed that the FBI had recorded by wiretap five telephone conversations involving Clay.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 3  
New York 4, Pittsburgh 1  
Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 1  
San Francisco 4, San Diego 1  
Los Angeles 3, Houston 1  
Chicago 10, Montreal 7  
Pittsburgh 10, Cincinnati 7  
Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 1  
San Francisco 4, San Diego 1  
Los Angeles 3, Houston 1  
Chicago 10, Montreal 7

First Game  
Montreal 10, Cincinnati 7  
Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 1  
Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 1  
San Francisco 4, San Diego 1  
Los Angeles 3, Houston 1  
Chicago 10, Montreal 7  
Pittsburgh 10, Cincinnati 7  
Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 1  
San Francisco 4, San Diego 1  
Los Angeles 3, Houston 1  
Chicago 10, Montreal 7

Second Game  
Montreal 10, Cincinnati 7  
Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 1  
Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 1  
San Francisco 4, San Diego 1  
Los Angeles 3, Houston 1  
Chicago 10, Montreal 7  
Pittsburgh 10, Cincinnati 7  
Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 1  
San Francisco 4, San Diego 1  
Los Angeles 3, Houston 1  
Chicago 10, Montreal 7

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Minnesota 6, Oakland 1  
Detroit 4, Kansas City 1  
Cleveland 3, Baltimore 1  
Boston 3, Toronto 1  
Seattle 3, Milwaukee 1  
Chicago 3, New York 1  
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 1  
San Francisco 3, Los Angeles 1  
Houston 3, San Diego 1  
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 1  
Atlanta 3, Washington 1  
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 1  
San Francisco 3, Los Angeles 1  
Houston 3, San Diego 1  
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 1  
Atlanta 3, Washington 1

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Favored in British Open  
St. Andrews to Test Jacklin Today

By Fred Tupper

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 7 (NYT)—For many years now a prestige title to be seized by some interloper from abroad, the British Open starts tomorrow with native son Tony Jacklin as firm favorite.

Not only did Jacklin become the first Britisher to take his own championship in 18 years at Lytham, St. Anne's a year ago, but he made a shambles of a star-studded field in June to win his seven strokes in the U.S. Open. It's been 50 years since anyone from Britain won that.

What manner of wonder is this? Too long nourished on legends of ancient heroes, the clans are here to find out. The setting is appropriate. For it was on the Old Course that the game of golf began. The open land is 110 years old. This year's offering prize money of \$86,000—with \$14,500 to the winner and all the glory that goes with it.

That the winner could be British is no longer an outside chance. Didn't the Ryder Cup team hold America to a 16-16 draw at Royal Birkdale last fall? The names of Nick Faldo, Peter Butler, Peter Allis and Brian Huggett may not be immediately recognizable on the international scene, but who knows better the vagaries of this shepherd's crook of a course, where the greens are double, rains come and go, winds shift violently and each bump and hummock hold their mystery.

All the Big Names  
The names that are known are all here. There is Jack Nicklaus, hungry for his first major championship in three years. In eight tries in Britain, he won at Muirfield in 1968, finished second three times and had a third at Lytham in 1963 when he overclimbed toward the end with the title in his pocket. Still remembered here is his score of 66-68 on the final day in 1964, when the late Tony Lama irreverently took the title on first eight.

The 18th hole on the Old Course measures 358 yards. Nicklaus drove the green four times with a four wood. "You can lose your swing going out in the left-hand wind and find it coming home."

It was at St. Andrews too that Arnold Palmer burst on the British scene, losing by a stroke to Franco, a German, in a dramatic struggle down the stretch before going on to win at Birkdale the next year and take his second successive title.

Open at Lytham in 1963 with a record score of 276 that still stands, Palmer's presence here is a magnet for the crowds, his play this year marks him as a danger.

Merckx, Basso Gain Victories  
THONON-LES-BAINS, France, July 7 (UPI)—Italian cyclist Marino Basso, 24, won a free-for-all final sprint today in the second stage of the 11th lap in the Tour de France.

Defending champion Eddy Merckx of Belgium followed close behind in the leading pack, and strengthened his position as overall tour leader after winning a time trial of 8.8 kilometers (5.5 miles) in the morning stage in the time of 10 minutes, 35 seconds.

Coming into the final stretch of the 139.5 kilometer (86.8 mile) stage race from Digne-les-Bains, Basso swung to the front of a strung-out pack where the front men were weaving from side to side to prevent others from passing.

Basso finished seconds ahead of Jan Janssen of Holland and Walter Godefroid of Belgium for his second lap victory. Basso covered the short but mountainous lap in 2 hours, 42 minutes, 43 seconds.

Felix Levitan, director of the tour, announced later that Giulio Beghetto of Italy had been seen hanging onto an automobile during the afternoon and had been disqualified from the race.

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Houston 3, San Diego 1  
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And there is Gary Player. Along with the other major titles, he won the British Open at Muirfield in 1959 and at Carnoustie two years ago. "And if he hadn't under-

clubbed in the Masters who knows?" said Billy Casper. "When he took out that six iron on the last hole, I knew there was no way." Player was short and trapped then and finished third a stroke behind.

Casper, who won that Masters this year, is about due. He led the field by four strokes halfway through at Carnoustie in Player's year. A putter of renown, he should do well on greens that tonight were still slow and holding.

Still a threat must be 40-year-old Peter Thomson, winner of more British Opens than anyone still around. He took his fifth at Birkdale in 1965 and was third at Lytham last year.

There is a large entry from America: Tommy Aaron, Orville Moody, Miller Barber, Ray Floyd and Dals Douglas from the 1969 Ryder Cup team, Gay Brewer, Bert Yancey, Tom Weiskopf and Dave Marr and Doug Sanders, who had to qualify.

From the rest of the world comes Bob Charles, winner at Lytham in 1963 and runner-up the last two years, 47-year-old Roberto da Vi-

cente, who triumphed in 1967 to enormous acclaim, and Bruce Devlin, the hottest man on the circuit right now.

And when play opens with a cast of 134 tomorrow, any one of them would pray to emulate the immortal Bobby Jones in the 1890 year of his Grand Slam. In the British Amateur first round on the Old Course, Jones started three-four-three-two-four, the first five holes in five under-par.

First Since 1936  
U.S.-France to Begin Two-Day Track Meet  
By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, July 7.—Two years after Mexico City, a team of athletes will demonstrate what America has to offer two years hence in Munich.

Tomorrow night and Thursday night at Colombes Stadium here, the U.S. track and field team competes against France in its first international meet this year and for the first time in Paris since 1936, when it stopped off after a rousing success in the 1936 Olympics.

This year, the U.S. will use the French national team as a good workout for two upcoming dates. On July 15 and 16 the team will work up more of a sweat against a good West German squad. The grand finale is July 23 and 24 in Leningrad against the Russians.

In past years, the Russian meet started the European tour and everything which followed was anticlimactic. "This year, though, it's a matter of tough France, tough Germany and toughest Russia," said Leroy Walker, the coach of the U.S. team.

And by the time the U.S. runners jog out of Leningrad, maybe names like Howel Michael, John Smith, Fred Newhouse and Steve Prefontaine will be as familiar as Lee Evans, Willie Davenport, Marty Liquori and Charlie Green.

In track, though, two years is indeed a long time. Recent events have proved that. Men like Davenport won't be running in Paris tomorrow because they weren't fast enough to outrun the nonames in this year's Amateur Athletic Union national championships.

"This year's squad has an average age of 23 1/3 years. Many of the runners had to have their parents sign a release permitting them to take the overseas trip. Five of the athletes are only 19 and the 'old man' is Dave Roman-sky, 32, who will be in Thursday's 20-kilometer walk. The average age of the French team is closer to 27 and shot-putter Pierre Colard, at 41, is the 'big daddy'."

Tomorrow's first event, the pole vault and the 400-meter hurdles, start at 8:30 p.m., after the 8:15 opening ceremonies. In each event, two American athletes will face

TRACK SCHEDULE  
Taught  
8:15—Opening ceremonies.  
8:30—400-meter, pole vault.  
8:45—100-meter, weight events.  
9:05—3,000-meter, steeplechase, long jump.  
9:15—800-meter, discus, shot.  
9:25—5,000-meter.  
9:35—1,000-meter relay.  
9:45—30-kilometer walk.  
9:55—Javelin.  
10:05—110-meter hurdles.  
10:15—400-meter, high jump.  
10:25—1,500-meter, triple jump.  
10:35—200-meter, hammer throw.  
10:45—10,000-meter.  
10:55—1,500-meter relay.

EVERY WEDNESDAY the FRENCH NATIONAL LOTTERY IS DRAWN FIRST PRIZE: 1 MILLION Frs. TICKET: 26 Frs. TENTH: 3 Frs.

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